Reading Matter on Every Page.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor.

----PRIGHTENED

The State Journal is fearful that Jeff. Davis may become President of the United States. The Courier-Journal, in a discussion with the Cincinnati Gasette. remarked: "The Fourteenth Amendment is valid, and under it Jefferson Davis is ineligible to the Presidency. This opinion we maintained when the ever sought to be vindicated by the Gastrong party disposed to make Jeff. Davis a Democratic candidate for the presidency, all assertions to the contrary notinevitable inference we cannot under- boats will run on our rivers stand.

A MISTARE.

When Mr. Connelly, of Coles, moved that Mr. Jones, of Jo Davies, should be elected Temporary Chairman of the the Democrats and Independents made a great mistake by refusing to permit Mr. Jones to get into the chair. They had no right to prevent him from playing Speaker, and if he had taken the chair he would have found it the most uncomfortable seat he ever sat upon. The House had been declared adjourned by the Speaker, and many of the members had gone away from the chamber, when Connelly made his revolutionary motion. The Democrats could have broken the quorum. It Jones had taken the chair the Republicans could have done nothing, and would have stood before the people of the State as revolutionists. But the combative disposition of the Democratic and Independent leaders prevented the Repullcans from stumbling into this great crime. They were saved by the men who would, with much pleasure, have sacrificed them.

A BOGUS ELECTION.

The gamblers and bummers have carried Chicago, and adopted the incorporation act of 1872 by a system of the most glaring frauds. Ballot boxes wers stuffed, the judges at several of the polls were as drunk as lords, no tally lists were kept, challenges were disregarded and fraudulent voting was made as easy as lying. So glaring were the frauds that Messrs, altogether void.

loan account and the floating debt have been considerably reduced, and if the desinquent taxes were collected there would be more than enough means on hand to pay the floating debt and the latterest for latter with the city into the ground. I advised him to drive them out of the city, but the Mayor simply said: It is no use; the gamblers will gamble if they have to stand on the street. He also spoke of certain houses of prositination, but used of Kentneky, that has no state debt.

A number of front seats were reserved for invited guests, and among those seated in them were Chief Justice Daily, Judge Donohue, District Attorney Phelps, Sinclair Tausey, Collector Arguey the floating debt and the latterest for 1875.

All this has been done with a rate of taxation less than in nine-tenths of the States of the Union, in fact with a few cents lower rate than in our neighboring cate of Kentneky, that has no state debt.

A spleudid common school system has certain houses of prostituiton, but used such dirty language that I will not repeat it here, and disgusted me so much I picked up my hat and left."

This indicates a discouraging condition of affairs in Chicago, and is the cause of much congratulation among the gamblers, who have, by ballot-box stuffing and other rascalities, defeated the better class of citizens. We hope they may not enjoy their triumph long.

THE STEAMBOAT OF THE FUTURE.

A Mr. John Cowdon is writing communications to the Memphis Avalanche in which he is telling what he knows about the steamboat of the future. To those who laugh at him, he says: "History repeats hiself. The world laughed at Fulton and Morse, and the world laughs at me. The Savior was crucified, Galileo made to recant, Columbus imprisoned, Whitney mobbed, Franklin denounced as a humbug, Watt, Stevenson, Arkweight, and Hargrove persecuted, and why then should John Cowdon, the suggester of the coming steamboat, hope to escape ridicule and abuse?" This kind of reasoning carries everything before it, and compels us to listen to the enthusinst's suggestions.

A total and radical charge, says Mr. Cowdon, must be made in the application of power on steamboats, so that the wheel with about the same boller power may have greater motion. This can be by increasing the diameter of the cylinder and enlarging the openings. At the same time the backet must be lengthened and narrowed, so that it will have more undisturbed water to act on, and at the same time raiseless water, every pound of which is a useless consumption of power. In this way there will be saved to boats of such power as the Lec and Natchez fully 252,000 pounds, estimating two barrels or 700 pounds to each backer, with is revolutions to the minute on one weells, or 564,000 on both wheels. Two wheels of this kind, Cowdon claims cannot drive a hall of forty, fifty or sixty feet in breadth through the water as fast as could two wheels the united and purchased by the bondholders. length of which would be equal to the breadth of beam. This has been demonstrated on the last Magnolia, where, after a deduction of from a thirty to a fifteen inch bucket, the speed was increased

then proceeds as follows:

Take for instance the wheel of the Lee, which we will say is 40 feet in diameter, or about 120 feet in circumference, with 18 revolutions to the minute—equal to 2160 feet—which, multiplied by 60, we have a wheel speed of 215 miles to the hour, whereas the beat speed is 15 miles to the hour, a deduction for slip and current of 9 miles; and this is all that they can ever accomplish with the short and wide bucket and long stroke (10 feet). Now, let us see what we will get with the 7-foot stroke, making say 30 revolutions to the minute, with 36 feet wheel

and length of bucket of both wheels to be equal to the beam; and to figure it out, we will have a wheel speed of 37 miles to the hour, leaving a speed of 28 miles, according to the actual loss, as in the other case. But to be safe, and not hazard a trip to the insane asylum, we will only claim 25 miles to the hour; and with this speed boats will have no trouble in making weekly trips to Memphis, or even Cairo, and clear \$3000 a trip. or \$12,000 a month, if the receipts only or even Carro, and creat \$5000 a trip. or \$12,000 a month, if the receipts only amounted to the actual expenses of such a boat as the Belle Lee, which requires 12 days to make a trip, at \$600 per day, or \$7500 per trip, whereas this boat would make the trip for \$4200 and with \$

such boilers as are now in practical use on one of our most successful boats. There is much in what the laughed-at Cowdon says, and it is a probability some person will profit by his suggestions. position cost us more than any opinion When this has been done and the Keeley motor takes the place of boilers and ponsette." The inevitable inference from this derous engines on steamboats, the river is, says the State Journal, that there is a will again take its place shead of the railstrong party disposed to make Jeff. Day, and condending and resonance will strong party disposed to make Jeff. Day, and condending and resonance will state Marchal Torona and Laboratory and the vast congregation passed out of the road, and freights and passengers will States Marshal Torrans and United States pass over water as rapidly, far more safely | Collector John Brooker. and at much less expense than along the withstanding. And the Journal falls in rails. We, like Cowdon, are a prophet, a fright. How the Journal arrives at its and now predict that within five years,

at the rate of twenty-five miles an bour, without coal-esting furnaces, or boilers or smokestacks, impelled Lyceum, 1,269; Union Square, 1,210 by a power as potent as steam, produced by water without the application of heat House, and declared the motion carried, or chemicals. We mean what we say, and are ready to throw at any person who laughs, the fact that Fulton, Morse and other great inventors were laughed before many years have come and gone.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN A SOUTHERN STATE BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF TENNESSLE.

burdened with a debt of \$43,000,000. the Radical party from 1865 to 1870. That | United States. party had increased the debt sixteen millions of dollars in four years, and had very little to show for the increase.

Tennessee credit was at a very low ebb. when the Democratic State administra- CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE IMPOStion assumed control. The interest on the State debt was not promptly paid, and never except by borrowing money at rulnous rates. The insolvent rallroad companies, in the hands of receivers, were costing the State \$2,500 per or 8912,500 per anoum, day,

not including wear and tear of track. These rallroads have been sold, and the State debt has been reduced to \$27,000,-000, of which \$6,000,000 is secured by Hesing, Larned, Sherman and other citis solvent assets, thus leaving, as the debt zens have obtained from the courts an in- for which the State will have to provide, junction restraining the City Council \$21,000,000. The interest on the debt from declaring the result of the election. bas been paid during the year 1874. on the ground that it is utterly illegal and and will be paid during 1875. The of the Union were present. loan account and the floating debt have

> A splendid common school system has established, and agricultural and immigration bureaus created with liberal donations from the State treasury. The laws have been enforced, crime punished and lawlessness suppressed in a manner highly reditable to the State authorities.

These facts we gather from the reports of the State officials, made to the legislature at its last session.

It may here be remarked, that Tennesee pays less State tax in proportion to the value of her farm products than any State in the Union except our own; the value of farm products in Tennessee in 1870 being \$86,472,807, and in 1873 her State taxes \$1,938,830, while the value of farm products in Illinois in 1870 was er McGran, deacon; Father Kean, sub-s210,860,585, and the amount of her deacon. Then came Cardinal McCloskey,

\$210,860,585, and the amount of her State taxes in 1873 was \$4,619,543.

We mention these facts in justice to the State of Tennessee and her Democratic officials, because the impression has been made by some means or other, that Tennessee was heavily burdened with taxastion. There are the feature of the state of the altar. The archibishop of Baltimore sat on his throne, on the state of the st tion. These are the fruits of Democratic government in the Southern states. What a contrast to this do the governments of Arkansas, Louisiana, or Mississippi, under Radical rule, present! This is a matter of home interest, because we are hargely interested in the prosperity of the sandown with the deacon three times, he sat down with the deacon that the prosperity of the sandown with the deacon three times, he sat down with the deacon three times. Southern States, they turnishing us a market for our surplus agricultural products. As the Democratic party gains possession of the State governments in done by shortening the stroke from that the Southern States, these States will inof the absurdly long stroke now used, and crease in wealth and population. Ten-

-The St Louis Times is to be enlarged. -A Mr. Rechticu is acting Mayor of St. Louis.

-A war with Mexico, and the subjugation of that country, is now in order. -One of Beecher's witnesses saw spirits, good or bad, floating around the court room.

-A man by the name of Eason has lately been driven out of Williamson county by threats.

—The Indiana and Illinois Central raiload was sold a few days ago for \$50,000,

-Gverstolz, who belted the nomination of Barret, deceased, for Mayor of St. Louis, will be a candidate for the vacancy. -Secretary Delano, having been

-Dr. John Bull, proprietor and maker When mass was finished the interesting. well-known patent medicenes by which

miral to be unreasonable. The editor is in the right; the sailor is a prejudiced fire

-The Lord Mayor of Lordon will go to Dublin in state to attend the banquet which is to be given to the American rifle team on its arrival. He will give a dinner at the Mansion House in Loudon in honor of the American riflement after the international contest.

-- The ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers of Little Rock have issued a joint eall for the decoration of graves of all soldiers who tell in the late war. Among other ex-Federal soldiers who signed the

-The following is the seating capacity of the leading theaters of New York; Academy of Music, 2,433: Niblo's Garden, 1,978; Grand Opera House, 1,883; Booth's Theater, 1,807; Bowery, 1,775; Wallack's, 1,605; Fifth Avenue, 1,529; Comlque.1,005; and the Park, 925.

-The court of claims at Washington has made a decree in accordance with the opinion heretofore rendered in the Arkansas Hot Springs case. The decree declares that plaintiffs have no legal or at in their day and generation. Wait and | equitable title to | property, and that title see. The glory of the Lord in the appli- rests wholly and absolutely in the United cation of Keeley's motor and Cowdon's States. The court directs that the propbucket to river navigation, will pass by erty be taken, held and possessed by a receiver to be appointed by the court of claims, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for use, till congress shall by law direct how the same shall be disposed In 1870 the Democratic party obtained of. The receiver is not to be appointontrol of the State government of Ten- ed until a final decree is rendered, and he iessee. The Democrats found the State is not to take possession of the property until it has been adjudicated by the sucaused mainly by the mismanagement of prome court to be the property of the

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

ING OF THE BERETTA

Gorgeous Spectacle at St. Patrick's Cathedral—Participation of Potent Church Prelates and Dignitaries.

New York, April 27.—Thousands or spectators gathered at St. Patrick's eather dral this aiorning, to witness the cere mony of conferring the beretta on Cardinat McCloskey. There had been an enormous demand for tickets, and the numbers of those who had them found great difficulty in gaining entrance through the crowds. The streets in the immediate neighborhood were filled with human beneganorhood with the charge of seeing the portals of the church. The in-terest manifested was so great that repre-sentatives of the church from every part

A number of front seats were reserved

priests had all taken their places, repre entatives of various religious orders in the diocese began to emerge from the vestry in their picturesque habits.

When those taking part in the procession had all been arranged in procession had all been arranged in proper places there was an interval of ten minutes, during which the church was filled with joyous masses from the choir, and the procession of prelates at length emerged from the vestry with slow, measured tread. The audience stow, measured tread. The audience arose as the magnificent speciacle began to unfold itself. The scene was one which New York will probably never again witness. Boys with picturesque robes, and swinging censers and dignitaries in dark purple preceded the archibishops and bishops. The procession was closed by the celebration of mass, Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, celebrant; Rev. Dr. McGlinn, assistant; Rev. Father McGrau, deacon; Father Kean, suf-

the same side. The officiating bishop and clergymen stood at the alter steps and mass was commenced. The cardinal stood up and proceeded to his throne at the gospel side; he alone of all the pre-lates present having the pastoral staff which was carried by an assistant official-

and sub-deacon. Bishop Laughlin read "Introit," recited the "Kyrie," and intoned the "Gloria in Excelsis," which was afterwards sung by the choir, the "collects," were read by the celebrant; the "epistle" by the sub-deacon, and while Bisnop Laughlin read the world. nessec leads the way and the others will the gospel the entire congregation rose to their feet. He then chanted the words "Credo in Unum Deum," and in a low voice recited the remainder of the "Niceme Credo."

The St Louis Torce is to us colleged."

The degree of the degree of the "Niceme Credo."

The deacon and sub-deacon, then pre-The deacon and sub-deacon then pre-pared the sacred vessels, and bread and wine. Mercandante's "Quam Delesta" was sang. During this period the acolytes again advanced with censers and the altar was incensed by celebrant, archbishops and bishops rising and re-moving their mitres, the priests and en-tire congregation also rising. tire congregation also rising. At this time the church was a level sea of heads from right to left, from the sanctuary to the doors. The right, left and center ables of the church were packed as full as they could hold with the people who were glad to get struding room.

as they could hold with the people who were glad to get standing room.

When the bell tingled to amiounce the opening of the "canon" or solemn part of the ceremony, the people standing made an attempt to kneel but were unable to do so, they were massed so tightly together, and the very unusual spectacle was witnessed of hundreds standing up during the consecration. Towards the end of the mass was introduced the curious ceremony of giving the pax, or the kiss of peace. It then proceeds as follows:

Take for instance the wheel of the Lec, which we will say is 40 feet in diameter, or about 120 feet in circumference, with 18 revolutions to the minute—equal to 18 revolutions to the minute—equal to 18 revolutions to the minute—equal to 19 feet in the cabinet an indefinite period.

A ghost troubles Quincy. It is is not exactly a kiss, but is an inclination of the heads together, while the hands rest on the other's arms. The pax was given until it passed along to the right and left all through the crowded sancture.

when mass was fluished the interesting part of the ceremony commenced. Cardinal McCloskey rose and knelt at the left band side of the altar. The archbishop of Baltimore stepped down from his throne and knelt at the epistic side. The audience for the exceptible excitement and some had the bal taste to crowd up brain, will convene at Buffale on the brain, will convene at Buffale on the

fourth of Jaly, pass a resolution to that effect, and adjourn for drinks.

—Admiral Semmes indignantly denounces the proposition that Alabama should be represented at the Centennial exposieardinalate on Archbishop McCloskey and at the close handed him the brief anthorizing him to confer the beretta on this newly appointed prince of the church. The archhishop having replied in Latin, passed the brief over to Father McLean.

deacon of the mass, who then read it.

Count Meretoschi then surrendered the

Count Mereto-chi then surrendered the beretta to Mgr. Romerth, who handed it to Archbishop Bayley, who then walked over to the cardinal and placed the cap on his bead, at the same time addressing him in Latin, as Eminentia Tua.

The cardinal made a suitable reply, also in Latin, and after intoning the "Te Deum" returned to the vestry and put on the crimson role of his office and returned to the altar, while the choir sang the Te Deum. At the close of the hymn the Te Deum. At the close of the hymn the cardinal gave the pontifical benediccathedral.

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

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Newspaper Postage and Who Pays it.

One of the most difficult things to accertain with any certainty is the circulation of a newspaper. The new postal law, however, which requires the prepayment of all newspapers sent to subscribers through the mails removes all trouble with that branch of the circulation.

The following table, which has been officially sent to Washington by the Chicago postmaster, as the report of his office for the month of January, shows that the INTEN-OCEAN pays more postage on its three issues - Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly—than all the dailles published in the city combined.

Publication.	Issue	ths	Post- age.	Total
Ev'g Jour'l	Daily	3357	# 63 14 f	9 140 72
Post & Mail.	Weekly	23/2	45.847	71.00
Do	Weekly	Dist	26 12 1	74.38
Times	Duily	77:27	154 51 4	200 K
Do	Weekty	Sels	116 342 5	
Tribune	Tri-Wk'y.	0883	107 60 /	1 400
Do	Weekly	1390	Si 34 C	285.3
Inter-Ocean.	Daily	1100	112 00 1	
Do	Semi Wk'y	1740	34.60	11,000 2
Do		3567	373 64 3	
Asivance Do	Monthly	617	18 51)	150 9
NW ChAdy	Weekly Monthly	6601	180 03 /	325.2
Da	Weekly	7411	148 22 6	270.0
Pra'e Farmer	Weekly	6408	128 10)	128 (
West'n Rural	Weckly	7514	100 26	000.00
D0.,,	Monthly	2000	01 507	212.1

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